

TO LAY TAX ON DIVIDENDS

ALDRICH'S SUBSTITUTE FOR AN INCOME TAX.

Indications that His Amendment Will Provide for a Tax on Incomes of Corporations Available for Dividends—Income Taxers Claim a Majority of Five.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Next Friday, unless a further postponement is regarded as desirable, Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, will offer an amendment to the tariff bill for a tax on a certain proportion of corporation incomes as a substitute for the pending individual income tax amendment which is supported by the Democrats and the radical Republicans. In just what form the amendment will be drafted has not been determined, but the indications are that it will provide for a tax on incomes of corporations available for the purpose of paying dividends. The Senate leaders are now inclined toward this proposition as a means of compromising with their Republican associates who favor the imposition of an income tax.

There seems to have been considerable misunderstanding as to what was proposed by President Taft as a way of increasing the Government's revenues without resorting to the expedient of levying a tax on individual incomes. In discussing the matter among themselves earlier in the week Republican Senators were inclined to believe that Mr. Taft favored a tax on the dividends paid by corporations to their stockholders. What Mr. Taft had in mind, however, according to the present understanding, was a tax on the incomes of corporations out of which dividends could be paid. The matter of taxing the net earnings of corporations, which is regarded by some Senators as amounting to practically the same thing as taxing corporation incomes available for dividend purposes, was talked over among Republican Senators, but did not meet with any enthusiastic reception and was virtually abandoned. Now, however, the situation has changed to such an extent that the probability is that the substitute to be offered by the Finance Committee, representing the Republican regulars, will provide for a tax on the funds of corporations which would or would be used in paying dividends.

President Taft, while in favor of the principle of an income tax, is doubtful of the propriety or utility of providing for the assessment of a tax on incomes until the Federal Constitution has been amended to overcome the constitutional objections of the United States Supreme Court in the test case arising under the income tax provision of the Grover-Wilson tariff law. For this reason he is inclined to regard as impracticable the effort of the radical Republican Senators to put an income tax amendment into the pending tariff bill. He is represented as believing that a tax on the incomes of corporations would be a much simpler and more practicable and feasible method of adding to the revenues of the Government, and it is understood that he has given assurances to leading representatives of his party in Congress that should it become necessary he will send to the Senate and the House a special message intended to show the advantage of such a tax over a tax on individual incomes.

The Republican regulars are inclined to be optimistic over the outcome of the income tax struggle in the knowledge that the President will assist them in the effort to sidetrack the pending income tax amendment.

Senator Cummins, the leader of the income taxers among the Republicans, and Senator Bailey, who has joined forces with Senator Cummins in behalf of the Democratic Senators, maintain with a confident air that they are certain to win when their joint income tax amendment is placed before the Senate for action next Friday. Senator Cummins was claiming to-day that nineteen Republican Senators would vote for the amendment. These, with the entire Democratic membership of the Senate, numbering thirty-one, would provide fifty votes for the imposition of an income tax, or a sure majority of five. Leaders of the regular Republican majority to-day when they heard of this claim, but declined to comment further than to say that the vote next Friday would show how much the figures of the income taxers could be relied on.

As a matter of fact the Republican leaders, in spite of the rather discouraging situation which confronts them, believe that they will succeed in sidetracking the income tax amendment, although at the expense of a substitute providing for the tax on the dividend paying funds of corporations. Included in the list of nineteen Republican income taxers claim are several Senators who have voted consistently with the Finance Committee in the consideration of the tariff bill. These Senators admit that if brought face to face with the income tax proposition they might have to vote for it, but they would prefer to support some amendment for compelling corporations instead of individuals to pay the additional revenue which is to be obtained from some form of direct taxation.

Income tax Republicans in expressing confidence of their success to-day qualified their statements with the expression, "if some of our people are not coaxed away from us." When this qualifying phrase was heard by the regular Republicans they smiled grimly in the realization that they are already working to confirm the fears of their opponents.

The regulars believe that when the time comes for a vote the Finance Committee substitute will have enough friends among those Republicans who have been inclined toward an income tax to enable them to put through the substitute by a safe majority. Just now there are differences of opinion among the regular Republicans as to what the rate of taxation on dividend funds of corporations shall be. When the matter was first discussed the rate mentioned was 2 per cent., but this may be reduced to meet objections. There is also some difference of opinion as to prescribing the period of time within which the dividend fund tax shall be assessed. There is a strong sentiment in favor of limiting it to two years, as it is claimed that it will produce enough revenue within that period to prevent any possible deficit in the Treasury before the forthcoming tariff law has proved to be a successful revenue producer. The time period may be increased, however, as a concession to some Senators who might otherwise be inclined to vote for an income tax.

Abner Smith Must Serve His Prison Term. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—Judge Abner Smith of Chicago, convicted of conspiracy in connection with the wrecking of the Bank of America, must serve his sentence of from one to five years in the Illinois penitentiary. Acting upon the recommendation of the board of pardons, Gov. Deneen late this afternoon denied Smith's plea for clemency.

BRETTON WOODS

In the Heart of the White Mts.

NEW TRAIN FROM NEW YORK FOR 1909

"White Mountain Limited"

Carrying Observation Car and Diner, 17½ Grand Ctr. Sta. 10 m. of 10 A. M., at 7½ hotel grounds 7:45 P. M. Res'ts at new B. & M. office, 171 B'way. Motor Tourists may write us for map of "Ideal Tour."

Representatives of HOTELS MOUNT PLEASANT and MOUNT WASHINGTON now at 1123 and 1180 B'way. Also ask Mr. Foster at Flatiron Arcade.

ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers
Bretton Woods, N. H.

HER LAWYER HER HEIR

And Her Father Files Notice That He Will Contest Mrs. Vogel's Will.

David R. Heine of 101 West 140th street filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday notice of his intention to apply for the revocation of probate of the will of his daughter, Minnie H. Vogel, the widow of Max Vogel. Mrs. Vogel left a large estate, which she disposed of by a will dated July 9, 1906, with a codicil dated August 10, 1906, the day before she died. The will was admitted to probate on August 31, 1908.

By the will Mrs. Vogel left her furniture, silverware, bric-a-brac, wearing apparel and other personal effects to her parents "as a token of remembrance, my reason for not leaving them any other property is that I know they do not need or require it."

Mrs. Vogel appointed Nathan D. Stern, her legal adviser, her executor and trustee without a bond and left in trust \$10,000 which was to be paid to her niece Rose Neufeld and Goldie Neufeld when they became of age. She left a trust fund of \$5,000 under similar conditions for her nieces, Madeline Elinor and Kathryn Schiff and Viola Stern. She also left \$2,000 to Florence Ehrlich.

To the United Hebrew Charities, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Sanatorium for Children, the Home for Consumptives at Bedford Park and the Montefiore Home she left \$3,000, each and to the West End Synagogue and the Hebrew Sanatorium for Children \$2,000 each. She directed her executor to sell her jewelry and divide the proceeds between her nieces, Madeline Neufeld and Kathryn Schiff and also gave them the residue of the estate. Mrs. Vogel made this bequest to her lawyer.

To Mr. friend and professional adviser, Nathan D. Stern, \$50,000. "I wish to state for the reason that it is owing to his professional efforts and interest in my behalf that I was enabled successfully to maintain my independence."

By the codicil Mrs. Vogel revoked all the bequests to her nieces and left her sisters \$10,000 each and gave all the residue of the estate to her son, Max Vogel, \$15,000 to the Mount Hope Cemetery Association. Mr. Heine contends that the execution of both the will and codicil were obtained by fraud and undue influence on the part of Mrs. Stern and some other person or persons, and that his daughter was not of sound mind. He says that the will was admitted to probate without evidence as to his daughter's capacity to make a will and that the waiver of citation signed by him was made without his knowledge and that it was not in the matter. He alleges that the will was drawn by Felix Jelenik, law partner of Mr. Stern, and that the latter drew the will in violation of his duty.

This is the third case to come up within a week in which an attorney was the principal beneficiary under a woman's will.

A FREEMAN WOULD BE HEARD

Asks the Mayor to Hear a Protest Against Police Lawlessness.

Alden Freeman, who was ejected by the police on May 23 from Lexington Hall, where Emma Goldman was to address a meeting, complained to Mayor McClellan about the police oppression and received a reply from the Mayor saying that he had forwarded the complaint to Police Commissioner Bingham for consideration. The ejection took place on May 23. The Mayor's letter bore date June 1.

In the machine, Mr. Freeman, having heard nothing further in the matter, wrote a second letter to Mayor McClellan informing the Mayor that though ten days had elapsed he had received no explanation or apology from "that functionary" the Police Commissioner, and that his mental humiliation and physical suffering had continued since he was ejected from the hall. He therefore sought further action by the Mayor.

"As the Police Commissioner apparently ignored my request for consideration of the matter," he wrote to the Mayor yesterday, "I hereby ask you to grant a hearing to me and the other victims of police violence on May 23, who are desirous to lodge their protest with you as the head of the city government."

CHILD KILLED BY AUTO.

Little Girl Struck as She Was Trying to Get Out of the Way.

An automobile driven by Paul Carney of 31 Warren street, Brooklyn, yesterday struck and killed a five-year-old girl, Elizabeth Carey, as she was playing with her sister and several other children in front of her home at 70 Wyckoff street. The child was trying frantically to reach the sidewalk when tossed by the auto.

Eyewitnesses say that Carney averted the machine toward the curb as she raced for it and tried to get her out, but struck her head on, instead of brushing by as he supposedly intended. The automobile was stopped immediately, the crumpled little body taken in and hurried to the Long Island College Hospital, but Ambulance Surgeon Smith could do nothing. Death had been instantaneous.

In the machine, a big touring car, were Randolph Jacobs, owner, of 222 Riverside Drive, Manhattan; Alfred, Edward, of the same address; and brother, Edward, of 246 East 61st street, the chauffeur. The latter was arrested on a charge of homicide.

Nicholas Carey, the dead girl's father, who is a Manhattan preparing for the funeral of his aunt when the accident occurred.

\$2.50
TO
Atlantic City
AND RETURN
Sunday, June 20, 1909
Pennsylvania R. R.
SPECIAL TRAIN
Leaves West 23d Street, 6:45 A. M.
(Includes breakfast and baggage)
Leaves Atlantic City, 7:30 P. M.
RETURNING
Leaves Atlantic City, 7:30 P. M.
Leaves West 23d Street, 6:45 A. M.

FREE ART AND FREE RADIUM

WITH A HOPE TO PASS THE TARIFF BILL THIS WEEK.

Root and Tillman Plead for the Admission of Antique Pictures Without Duty—Sago Flour as Food and as Filling for Carpets Differs Greatly.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The consideration of the free list of the tariff bill was completed shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, and after a short time devoted to confirming nominations the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The progress on the bill during the past week has been so rapid as to encourage the Senate leaders to hope that a vote on the final passage of the bill might be had by the time the Senate adjourns to-morrow.

The subject of free art brought out some remarkable speeches before the vote was finally taken, and free art developed strength in most unexpected quarters. There were only fourteen votes against admission of art collections free of duty. Senator Nelson led the fight, but was willing to admit only such works of art as were intended for public exhibition. Senators Root and Lodge made earnest pleas for art, and their efforts were ably seconded by Senators Tillman and Money, Democrats.

The Senate took up the free list at the point where it was dropped last night. One of the first changes made was the adoption of a new amendment putting radium on the free list.

Senator Tallaferro of Florida was the author of the amendment, having taken it up at the suggestion of managers of hospitals, who declared that it should be put on the free list in the aid of medical science.

Senator Aldrich adopted Mr. Tallaferro's view and offered the amendment on behalf of the committee. It was adopted without objection.

Senator Nelson presented an amendment designed to transfer sago flour from the free to the dutiable list.

Mr. Aldrich opposed the amendment on the ground that sago flour has always been admitted free of duty and in addition is a necessity of life.

"That's a rather startling proposition from the Senator from Minnesota," Mr. Aldrich declared. "It's an increase of duty of several thousand per cent."

Mr. Cummins suggested that the sago flour used for food be admitted free of duty, but that the same amendment be formulated by the Finance Committee to protect the potato starch manufacturers of the middle West, with whose product sago flour competes.

Mr. Gallinger opposed a duty on sago starch because it was used for filling by the cotton, woolen and oilcloth manufacturers of New England.

"Then this is another question between the New England manufacturer and the farmer of the West," Mr. Nelson observed. "The New England manufacturer wants his raw material free of duty."

Senator Frye suggested that the difficulty could be obviated by adding the words "to be used for food."

"That wording won't do at all," Mr. McLaughlin protested. "If you say 'when to be used for food,' there will be no practical way of determining for what purpose the ultimate purchaser desires to use it, and none can be imported."

The Senate finally agreed to admit sago flour free when imported for food.

When the provision of the free list allowing the admission of antique paintings was reached, Mr. Lodge presented an amendment, which was agreed to, exempting from the free list "rugs and carpets."

Senators Nelson, Gallinger and Dixon opposed free art. Mr. Nelson offered an amendment to prevent millionaires from importing free of duty large collections purchased abroad for their private galleries.

"I do not want to be held up as a rude barbarian from the West," Mr. Nelson said, "but I think that these big millionaires who have purchased and are holding in storage large art collections abroad should be made to pay a small duty on their importations. In the present existing situation of the country, it is the duty of the Government to protect the works of art for private galleries should pay a duty."

Free art," Mr. Aldrich commented, "is in the interest of education and civilization."

Senator Root also made a plea for free art. For years, he said, he had been a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and he was much interested in its growth and development. The museum, he added, had been enriched from time to time by gifts from American citizens.

"The only way the establishment of art museums can be developed," Mr. Root asserted, "is by allowing American citizens to import their art collections without duty. The money expended in going to public galleries. People do not give money to these art museums with the understanding that they are to be used for the purpose of giving to the public the works of art. The money expended in establishing art galleries in all the large cities of this country is in the best public policy. It is the duty of the Government to encourage the works of art museums should be encouraged."

"The vast expenditures that have been made in the art museums of the country," Mr. Root concluded, "along with the sum of money expended in art collections, are being utilized by all our people and ought to be encouraged, and no step can be taken to advance more rapidly the building up of the art museums of this country than by the removal of the duty on the importation of art collections."

Senator Tillman also came to the aid of the art collections. He said that the place where the American Senate should show a niggardly spirit or adopt a penny wise and pound foolish policy. "I am not a native of Europe," he said, "but I have been to Europe and I got much enjoyment from my visits to the great foreign art galleries. I saw enough to convince me that the importation of art works ought to be encouraged. If you want to check these millionaires, then take some of their special privileges out of this bill. Importations should be encouraged so as to increase the artistic stock of the country. Many millionaires who have large private collections allow the general public to visit them at regular periods and they are their great masterpieces to public galleries."

"The contemplation of beautiful paintings and statuary by even the most ignorant and uneducated people is a most exalted and elevating and refining influence and many a boy has become inspired to do likewise, had his soul enthused by the fire of the great master painter, and a great painter or a great sculptor by seeing these great works of art. I feel anxious to see the gate thrown wide open and every opportunity offered for the people to see the great masterpieces of the world."

Mr. Money also favored free importation of art works. He regretted to see members of the Senate railing at the rich.

"I want to say that even multimillionaires have their uses in the economy of social existence," said Mr. Money. "If there were no inequalities of fortune, there would be no magnificent Capri; there would be no pictures, no statuary, no palaces, no works of art, no civilization. The only possible equality of life is where the people are all savages, where every man is his own cutter, his own cook, his own shoemaker—if he knows what a shoe is. All that we have in this life is the result of the inequalities of fortune. If some men have accumulated more than seems to be their share and yet are disposed to return to the people these magnificent gifts of works of high art, I think we ought to permit them to do so without taxing their benevolent purposes."

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FINISHING TARIFF BILL.

Republican Members of Finance Committee Dispose of Amendments Left Open.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee met in a meeting immediately after the Senate adjourned last afternoon and considered and disposed of several amendments to the tariff bill which were still open. One of the most important of these changes was in the paragraph relating to beams and structural steel, which amounted to a reduction. By the change a duty of three cents per pound is put upon these products, which are valued at less than \$18 a ton and four-tenths of one cent a pound is put on the same products when valued at over \$18 a ton.

The duty on glass duty was increased from two cents to three cents a pound. The window glass duty was again considered and will probably be given further attention by the committee. The duty on glass duty was increased from two cents to three cents a pound. The window glass duty was again considered and will probably be given further attention by the committee.

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Only With the PIANOLA

Can You Duplicate the Playing of a Skilled Pianist

NO one would willingly buy an indifferent painting when for practically the same price a real masterpiece could be secured. Neither would anyone, if he knew it, buy a Piano-player, incapable of artistic playing, when he could just as well own one that enabled him to play like a trained musician.

With the PIANOLA the very finest effects of skillful hand-playing can be reproduced

The human quality of the Pianola is one of the secrets of its immense success and the reason why Paderewski, Rosenthal, Hofmann, Moszkowski, etc. prefer it to any other Piano-player.

The PIANOLA owes its superior effectiveness as a piano-playing device first—

To the better principle employed for sounding notes, and the more scientific development of this principle and second—

To the exclusive possession by the PIANOLA of numerous patented features for guidance and control

The THEMODIST device used on the PIANOLA is an example of the essential character of these features, and is itself sufficient reason why the musical world

The genuine PIANOLA and PIANOLA PIANO can be obtained in Manhattan only at Aeolian Hall. All other instruments of this nature lack not only the THEMODIST, but also the METROSTYLE, by which alone, directions for artistic playing can be conveyed.

PIANOLAS cost \$250 to \$450
PIANOLA PIANOS cost \$550 to \$1,150
Moderate Monthly Payments.

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